

CUB

does by that attractive force which is in all bodies, and particularly in salt, by reason of its solidity: whereby, when the menstruum or fluid, in which such particles flow, is fated enough or evaporated, so that the saline particles are within each other's attractive powers, they draw one another more than they are drawn by the fluid, then will they run into crystals. And this is peculiar to those, that let them be ever so much divided and reduced into minute particles, yet, when they are formed into crystals, they each of them reassume their proper shapes; so that one might as easily divest them of their saltness, as of their figure. This being an immutable and perpetual law, by knowing the figure of the crystals, we may understand what the texture of the particles ought to be, which can form those crystals; and, on the other hand, by knowing the texture of the particles, may be determined the figure of the crystals. *Quincy.*

2. The mass formed by congelation or concretion.

All natural metallic and mineral crystallizations were effected by the water, which first brought the particles, whereof each consists, out from amongst the matter of the strata.

Woodward's Natural History, p. i.

To CRYSTALLIZE. *v. a.* [from *crystal*.] To cause to congeal or concrete in crystals.

If you dissolve copper in *aqua fortis*, or spirit of nitre, you may, by crystallizing the solution, obtain a goodly blue.

Boyle's Sept. Chym.

To CRYSTALLIZE. *v. n.* To coagulate; congeal; concrete; or shoot into crystals.

Recent urine will likewise crystallize by inspissation, and afford a salt neither acid nor alkaline. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

CUB. *n. f.* [of uncertain etymology.]

1. The young of a beast; generally of a bear or fox.

I would outface the fiercest eyes that look,

Pluck the young sucking cubs from the she-bear. *Shakespeare.*

This night, wherein the cub-drawn bear would couch,

The lion, and the belly pinched wolf,

Keep their fur dry. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

In the eagle's destroying one fox's cubs, there's power executed with oppression. *L'Estrange, Fable 72.*

2. The young of a whale, perhaps of any viviparous fish.

Two mighty whales, which swelling seas had tolt,

One as a mountain vast, and with her came

A cub, not much inferior to his dame. *Waller.*

3. In reproach or contempt, a young boy or girl.

O thou dissembling cub! what wilt thou be,

When time hath fow'd a grizzle on thy case?

Or will not else thy craft so quickly grow,

That thine own trip shall be thine overthrow? *Shakespeare.*

O most comical fight! a country squire, with the equipage

of a wife and two daughters, came to Mr. Snipwel's shop last

night; but, such two unlicked cubs! *Congreve.*

To CUB. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bring forth: used of

beasts, or of a woman in contempt.

Cub'd in a cabin, on a mattress laid,

On a brown George with lousy swabbers fed;

Dead wine, that stinks of the Borrachio, sup

From a foul jack, or greasy mapple cup. *Dryden's Pers. Sat.*

CUBATION. *n. f.* [from *cubatio*, Lat.] The act of lying down. *Diæ.*

CUBATORY. *adj.* [from *cubo*, Lat.] Recumbent. *Diæ.*

CUBATURE. *n. f.* [from *cube*.] The finding exactly the solid

content of any proposed body. *Harris.*

CUBE. *n. f.* [from *cube*, a die.]

1. [In geometry.] A regular solid body, consisting of six square

and equal faces or sides, and the angles all right, and therefore

equal. *Chambers.*

2. [In arithmetic.] See CUBICK Number.

All the matter planets move about the sun at several dis-

tances, as their common center, and with different velocities.

This common law being observed in all of them, that the

squares of the times of the revolutions are proportional to the

cubes of their distances. *Grew's Cosmology, b. i. c. 2. f. 6.*

CUBE Root. *n. f.* The origin of a cubick number; or a

CUBICK Root. *n. f.* number, by whose multiplication into itself,

and again into the product, any given number is formed:

thus two is the cube-root of eight. *Chambers.*

CUBEB. *n. f.* A small dried fruit resembling pepper, but some-

what longer, of a greyish-brown colour on the surface, and

composed of a corrugated or wrinkled external bark, covering

a single and thin friable shell or capsule, containing a single

seed of a roundish figure, blackish on the surface, and white

within. It has an aromatick, but not very strong smell, and

is acrid and pungent to the taste, but less so than pepper.

Cubeb is brought into Europe from the island of Java; but

the plant, which produces them, is wholly unknown to us.

They are warm and carminative; and the Indians steep them

in wine, and esteem them provocatives to venery. *Hill.*

Aromaticks, as cubeb, cinnamon, and nutmegs, are usual-

ly put into crude poor wines, to give them more oily

spirits. *Floyer on the Humours.*

CUBICAL. *adj.* [from *cube*.]

CUBICK. *adj.* [from *cube*.]

1. Having the form or properties of a cube.

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A close vessel, containing ten cubical feet of air, will not suffer a wax-candle of an ounce to burn in it above an hour before it be suffocated.

It is above a hundred to one, against any particular throw, that you do not cast any given set of faces with four cubical dice; because there are so many several combinations of the six faces of four dice. *Bentley's Sermons.*

2. It is applied to numbers.

The number of four, multiplied into itself, produceth the square number of sixteen; and that again multiplied by four, produceth the cubick number of sixty-four. If we should suppose a multitude actually infinite, there must be infinite roots, and square and cubick numbers; yet, of necessity, the root is but the fourth part of the square, and the sixteenth part of the cubick number. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

The number of ten hath been as highly extolled, as containing even, odd, long and plain, quadrate and cubical numbers. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. iv. c. 12.*

CUBICALNESS. *n. f.* [from *cubical*.] The state or quality of being cubical.

CUBICULARY. *adj.* [from *cubiculum*, Latin.] Fitted for the posture

of lying down.

Custom, by degrees, changed their cubicular beds into discu-

bitory, and introduced a fashion to go from the baths into these. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. v. c. 6.*

CUBIFORM. *adj.* [from *cube* and *form*.] Of the shape of a

cube.

CUBIT. *n. f.* [from *cubitus*, Latin.] A measure in use among

the ancients; which was originally the distance from the

elbow, bending inwards, to the extremity of the middle

finger. This measure is the fourth part of a well proportion-

ed man's stature. Some fix the Hebrew *cubit* at twenty

inches and a half, Paris measure; and others at eight een. *Cain.*

From the tip of the elbow to the end of the long finger, is

half a yard and a quarter of the stature, and makes a cubit;

the first measure we read of, the ark of Noah being framed

and measured by cubits. *Holder on Time.*

Measur'd by cubits, length, and breadth, and height.

Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xi.

The Jews used two sorts of cubits; the sacred, and the pro-

fane or common one. *Arbutnot on Measures.*

When on the goddess's first I cast my fight,

Scarce seem'd her stature of a cubit height. *Pope.*

CUBITAL. *adj.* [from *cubitalis*, Latin.] Containing only the length

of a cubit.

The watchmen of Tyre might well be called pygmies, the

towers of that city being so high, that, unto men below, they

appeared in a cubital stature. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. iv.*

CUCKINGSTOOL. *n. f.* An engine invented for the punish-

ment of scolds and unquiet women, which, in ancient times,

was called tumble. *Cowell.*

These mounted on a chair-curale,

Which moderns call a cucking-stool,

March proudly to the river's side. *Hudibras, p. ii. cant. 2.*

CUCKOLD. *n. f.* [from *cocus*, Fr. from *cocus*.] One that is mar-

ried to an adulteress; one whose wife is false to his bed.

But for all the whole world; why, who would not make

her husband a cuckold, to make him a monarch? I should venture

purgatory for't. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

There have been,

Or I am much deceiv'd, cuckolds ere now;

And many a man there is, ev'n at this present,

Now while I speak this, holds his wife by th' arm,

That little thinks she has been stuf'd in's absence. *Shakspeare.*

For though the law makes null th' adulterer's deed

Of lands, to her the cuckold may succeed. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

Ever since the reign of king Charles II. the alderman is

made a cuckold, the deluded virgin is debauched, and adultery

and fornication are committed behind the scenes. *Swift.*

To CUCKOLD. *v. a.*

1. To corrupt a man's wife; to bring upon a man the reproach of

having an adulterous wife; to rob a man of his wife's fidelity.

If thou canst cuckold him, thou do'st thyself a pleasure, and

me a sport. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

2. To wrong a husband by unchastity.

But suffer not thy wife abroad to roam,

Nor strut in streets with amazonian pace;

For that's to cuckold thee before thy face. *Dryd. Juv. Sat. 6.*

CUCKOLDLY. *adj.* [from *cuckold*.] Having the qualities of a

cuckold; poor; mean; cowardly; sneaking.

Poor cuckoldly knave, I know him not; yet I wrong him to

call him poor; they say the jealous knave hath malice of

money. *Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*

CUCKOLDMAKER. *n. f.* [from *cuckold* and *make*.] One that makes

a practice of corrupting wives.

If I spared any that had a head to hit, either young or old,

he or she, cuckold or cuckoldmaker, let me never hope to see

a chine again. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

One Hernando, cuckoldmaker of this city, contrived to steal

her away. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*

CUCKOLDOM. *n. f.* [from *cuckold*.]

1. The act of adultery.

She

CUD

She is thinking on nothing but her colonel, and conspiring

cuckoldom against me. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*

2. The state of a cuckold.

It is a true saying, that the last man of the parish that

knows of his cuckoldom, is himself. *Arbutnot, Hist. of J. Bull.*

CUCKOO. *n. f.* [from *cuculus*, Welsh; *cucu*, Fr. *cockoo*, Dutch.]

1. A bird which appears in the Spring; and is said to suck the

eggs of other birds, and lay her own to be hatched in their

place; from which practice, it was usual to alarm a husband at

the approach of an adulterer by calling *cuckoo*, which, by mis-

take, was in time applied to the husband. This bird is re-

markable for the uniformity of his note, from which his name

in most tongues seems to have been formed.

Finding Mopsa, like a cuckoo by a nightingale, alone with

Pamela, I came in. *Sidney.*

The merry cuckoo, messenger of Spring,

His trumpet shrill hath thrice already sounded. *Spenser.*

The plain song cuckoo gray;

Whose note full many a man doth mark,

And dares not answer, nay. *Shakespeare.*

Take heed, have open eye; for thieves do foot by night:

Take heed ere Summer comes, or cuckoo birds affright. *Shak.*

I deduce,

From the first note the hollow cuckoo sings,

The symphony of Spring; and touch a theme

Unknown to fame, the passion of the grove. *Thomf. Spring.*

2. It is a name of contempt.

Why, what a rascal art thou then, to praise him so for

running? —

—A horseback, ye cuckoo; — but a-foot, he will not budge

a foot. *Shakespeare's Henry IV. p. i.*

CUCKOO-BUD. *n. f.* The name of a flower.

CUCKOO-FLOWER. *n. f.*

When daisies pied, and violets blue,

And cuckoo-buds of yellow hue,

Do paint the meadows much bedight. *Shakespeare.*

Nettles, cuckoo-flowers,

Darnel, and all the idle weeds that grow

In our sustaining corn. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

CUCKOO-SPITTLE. *n. f.*

Cuckoo-spittle, or woodsear, is that pumous dew or exuda-

tion, or both, found upon plants, especially about the joints

of lavender and rosemary; observable with us about the lat-

ter end of May. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. v. c. 8.*

CUCULATE. *adj.* [from *cuculus*, hooded, Latin.]

CUCULATED. *adj.*

1. Hooded; covered, as with a hood or cowl.

2. Having the resemblance or shape of a hood.

They are differently cuculated, and capuched upon the head

and back. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. v. c. 3.*

CUCUMBER. *n. f.* [from *cucumis*, Latin.] The name of a plant,

and also of the fruit of that plant.

It hath a flower consisting of one single leaf, bell-shaped,

and expanded toward the top, and cut into many segments;

of which some are male, or barren, having no embryo, but

only a large style in the middle, charged with the farina:

others are female, or fruitful, being fastened to an embryo,

which is afterwards changed into a fleshy fruit, for the most

part oblong and turbinate, which is divided into three or

four cells, including many oblong seeds. The species are,

1. The common cucumber. 2. The white cucumber. 3. The

long Turkey cucumber. The first of these kinds is the most

common in the English gardens. The second sort, which is

by far the better fruit, as being less watery, and containing

sweet seeds, is the most common kind cultivated in Holland.

The third sort is propagated for the uncommon length of its

fruit, and also its having less water, and fewer seeds; but it is

not so fruitful as the common kind, nor will it come so early.

The common sort is cultivated in three different seasons; the

first of which is on hot-beds, under garden-frames, for early

fruit: the second is under bell or hand glasses, for the middle

crop; and the third is in the common ground for a late crop,

or to pickle. *Miller.*

How cucumbers along the surface creep,

With crooked bodies and with bellies deep. *Dryden's Virgil.*

CUCUMBER WILD. See WILD CUCUMBER.

CUCURBITACEOUS. *adj.* [from *cucurbita*, Latia, a gourd.]

Cucurbitaceous plants are those which resemble a gourd;

such as the pumpkin and melon. *Chambers.*

CUCURBIT. *n. f.* [from *c*